



ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC BULLETIN



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REPORT ON SEPTEMBER MEETING (14.09.2016)

Our President Doug Hunter welcomed a good crowd of members and guests to our Spring meeting. He reported on Committee activities which included a favourable response from the Liberal Party of Australia in recognising the Mates building as the launching place of the Party; a visit to at St Paul's College, Walla Walla where Richard Lee, Doug and Jan Hunter represented the Society at the Annual History Fair and of the delivering to the printers the latest booklet in the A&DHS Series, *Albury's Early Photographic Artists* by Howard Jones and Helen Livsey.

Noelle Oke took us on an educational journey where she explored the changing fortunes of the Scots School, Albury over the last 150 years leading to the integration of the Albury Grammar School and Woodstock in 1972 and subsequent developments up until today. Neville Lowe, a farmer, tourism operator and entrepreneur, originally from Culcairn presented two books to the Society. "A Vision of Hope" a history of the Lowe family and "Our First 100 Years" a history of the Culcairn Golf Club. Richard Lee posed the question as to why the Border Mail published 50 years ago had no front page picture.

The article included a passionate speech dedicated to inspiring people to lobby for a University in Albury, apparently there had been unsuccessful pressure put on politicians for many years. Jan Hunter shared her research into James Wallace Sproule an Art Deco architect who was responsible for designing quite a few well known buildings in Albury and the surrounding district. This will be published in next months Bulletin.

NEXT MEETING

WEDNESDAY
12 OCTOBER, 2016

7.30pm at Commercial
Club Albury
General Sir Henry George
'Harry' Chauvel
Commander of the First
Light Horse Brigade at
Gallipoli

Speaker:
Honor Auchinleck

LAYINGTON LIBRARY

INTERSECTING LANES:
THE CHANGING
STREETScape OF THE
FIVE WAYS

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ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC

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<www.alburyhistory.org.au>

For your reference A&DHS account details are:

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June Shanahan, Jan Hunter.

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Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month
7.30pm usually at Commercial Club
Albury.

Committee meets 3rd Wednesday of the month 5pm at the Albury LibraryMuseum.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Single: \$25

Family: \$33

Corporate: \$50

Research undertaken \$25 first hour.
Enquiries in writing with \$25

THE ORIGINS OF THE SCOTS SCHOOL ALBURY BY NOELLE OKE, M.A.

HONORARY ARCHIVIST OF THE SCOTS SCHOOL ALBURY



Albury Grammar School Photograph Courtesy: Scots School Archives

The Scots School Albury traces its roots back to 1866. Its history is really the history of two schools, the Albury Grammar School and the girls' schools that flourished in Albury during that same period of time. So this is indeed a brief history of both the boys' schools and the girls' schools before they merged in 1972 to become The Scots School Albury. On 22nd July 1866 the Church of England opened a Grammar School. This was an initiative of the newly arrived and ordained Bishop of Goulburn, the Right Reverend Mesac Thomas. Thomas was determined to place a Christian education within reach of the children in the many parishes of

the Diocese and appointed Rev. David Evans Jones as the diocesan organizer of schools. Jones' task was to establish twenty six new schools of which Albury was one.

The new school opened in 1866 under the tutelage of Mr Thomas Halls, an English gentleman in his fifties and was originally conducted in a building near the south east corner of Dean and Kiewa Streets (later Mate's Corner) that had become vacant. One of its prior occupants had been the local National school before it moved to Olive Street. The following year the Rev Jones arrived back in Albury this time as the vicar of St Matthew's Church. He was joined shortly after by his father Rev. D. E. Jones Snr. who became co-adjutor rector. In 1871 the Grammar School was re-located to the newly constructed Sunday school hall in Olive Street, approximately where the present Law Courts are situated. Also in 1871, Canon Acocks arrived at St Matthew's Church. That same year schoolmaster Halls died and Jones Snr took over the headmastership of the school for the next six years.

In July 1877, the Rev. Joseph Masters, an Independent Church minister arrived in Albury and the following year he was appointed as Headmaster of the Grammar School.

The passing of the Public Instruction Act by the New South Wales parliament in 1881 had serious implications for the Grammar School. The Act abolished government aid to all denominational schools in the colony and provided funding only for the establishment and running of Superior Public Schools. Following the withdrawal of government assistance the churchwardens at St. Matthew's announced that the Grammar School would no longer offer senior classes and by early the next year Masters had resigned and was offering tuition at a secondary school level at his own home at 709 Young Street. Classes were segregated with girls attending in the morning and boys in the afternoon. One of Master's original students was Jessie Heath who, many years later in a letter to Master's family, described her continuing association with Masters and how quickly other students had joined her in his classes. By 1884 numbers had increased to a level that warranted Masters resigning from the ministry and the first advertisement for 'Albury High School' appeared in The Albury Banner of March of that year.

Two years later Masters' health had deteriorated to the state that he was finding it difficult to continue. He made the difficult decision to sell what was by that time a thriving enterprise and move to Tasmania. The school was sold as a going concern to two young school masters from Melbourne, George Bailey Wilson and Albert John Smith who were both twenty six years of age. There were just seven students enrolled to begin classes when the school reopened for the second term, however by the close of the year the number had increased to eighteen.

Those first years were a struggle financially. The banking collapse in Australia during the early 1890s and the following drought put the financial viability of the school under great pressure.

However the partners struggled on and survived.

Some confusion regarding the name of the school has existed. Although remaining at the same location over time, the school's name was changed several times – from 'Albury High School' to 'Riverina High School', then to 'Riverina Grammar School'. It eventually became 'Albury Grammar School' around the time of the beginning of the new century.

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These changes are confirmed through advertisements in the Albury Almanac of the time.

In early 1902 Smith was tragically killed in a buggy accident. Following his death his wife retained part ownership and remained at the school with Wilson continuing on in his role as headmaster and sole administrator. He was assisted by his brother Walter and a young school master named James Simpson, in whom Wilson saw great potential and regarded as a likely successor. In 1908, through mutual agreement, Wilson purchased the remaining goodwill of the school from Mrs. Smith. He then acquired 'Lansdown' a large, two-storied house with extensive grounds built by James Wood, the former Albury District Surveyor in the late 1880s, as a family home. The property was at the corner of Wood and Tribune Streets.

It was to 'Lansdown' that Wilson moved the school for the commencement of the 1909 school year. In 1912 a small classroom block was added on the Tribune Street frontage to commemorate Wilson's 25 years Jubilee.

ALBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL

By 1928 Wilson, weary after his many years of teaching and unwell, sold the school to the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. He had envisaged James Simpson as his logical successor as headmaster, but Simpson had been killed in 1917 while on active service in France and Wilson's brother had died several years previously. So with no prospect of handing the school over to a younger man he sold the school and retired to his new home 'Kooraburra' on the south west corner of Young and North Streets. The church appointed Mr T. Ross McKenzie, a school master from Thornburgh College at Charters Towers in Queensland as interim headmaster, with a local management council convened and the minister of St David's church the Rev. A. S. McCook, as its chairman. The school had been coeducational up until it was sold, but was now to be a boys' only grammar school. McKenzie's tenure was short; it seems it was not envisaged by the church that he should remain in the role but to provide continuity in the interim. In 1931 he handed over the reins of the school to its newly recruited headmaster E.A.W. Logan, who came from the Scotch College in Adelaide. Logan was twenty six years of age, dedicated and determined and could see the long-term potential of the school within the region.

Logan fought hard to keep the school viable during the trying years of the Great Depression.

Under his energetic direction the school lifted its educational standards and as a far-sighted headmaster he established the Parents and Friends Association and formalized the Old Albury Grammarians as its past student body.

When he arrived the premises were primitive and badly in need of refurbishment and as the economy began to recover, plans for further development of the school were put forward.

Funding was successfully raised for a new classroom building facing Wood Street that opened in 1935. Logan was optimistic about the school's potential but when a very cautious school council declined to follow his recommendations any further he accepted the Headmastership of Hamilton and Western District College in Victoria. Ross McKenzie was again brought in by the Church to act in a 'caretaker' role as headmaster. Following an unsuccessful recruitment process, the school council approached McKenzie for recommendations. He offered the name of Alexander Sellars, a personal friend of his and a fellow master at Thornburgh College. Sellars had achieved some good results at Thornburgh but the College was experiencing some difficult times and he had approached McKenzie regarding the possibility of employment at the Grammar School.

Following an interview with the school council Sellars was appointed and arrived to take over the school for the commencement of the 1938 school year. Sellars was an excellent and persuasive speaker who travelled constantly and extensively throughout the region to promote the Grammar School. On every occasion he lauded its potential and enrolments started to rise. He was also an accomplished net-worker and a member of Rotary, both of which stood him in good stead. An enthusiastic, ambitious and frugal headmaster, he was ably supported by his hard working wife, Hilda and under his direction the school weathered the trials and shortages of the demanding years of the Second World War. In 1939, with the support of the Albury Old Grammarians, the Cadet movement had been reintroduced at the school and in 1941, the unit cooperated with the 2/23rd Battalion, its next door neighbor then in training at the Albury Showground, by loaning equipment and giving assistance to the recruits to mount the first guard. When the battalion returned to Albury at the end of the war to reclaim its standard, in appreciation for this assistance it presented the Cadet Unit with the Tobruk Shield. The Shield was made from the alloy from a German Stuka shot down in Tobruk and the wood was obtained from a Jewish community near Julis in Palestine. It had been an integral part of the battalion while it was on active service.

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Its commanding officer had implemented a weekly award for the company that turned in the best results for cleanliness, discipline and bearing with the most important factor – the turn out, drill and bearing of the guard. The shield was to be awarded to the best Cadet Platoon at the Grammar School's annual Cadet passing out parade.

Despite the strictures of wartime, in 1942 Sellars managed to have erected a substantial new dormitory, Wilson House. The availability of building materials was seriously curtailed by the war effort, but Sellars not only obtained government permission to construct these new premises but was also able to source the materials to do so. In 1946 the purchase of the Albury Showground site, directly adjacent to the school property, was the impetus for an ambitious building programme. A large classroom block, assembly hall and administration complex, topped by a tower, was now spread across the Perry Street end of the grounds.

This development put the school in a position to gain momentum and to capitalise on the post-war boom and the more prosperous farming sector of the late 1940s and 1950s. Student numbers rose to an all time high of over 400 students; as a result boarding accommodation was stretched to capacity with senior boarders now being housed in rental properties close to the school. In 1957 the Federal government put the old Gadsden factory, situated at the corner of Young Street and Borella Road, up for sale. Sellars realised the opportunity the acquisition of the property could provide for the development of the school and had previously floated plans for a stand alone Junior School on site. Negotiations for the acquisition of the Gadsden building were successful and following renovation it was opened as the new Junior School in 1958. The building provided boarding accommodation for fifty boys, a dining hall, a large, well-equipped gymnasium and separate workshops for the developing 'Farm Mechanics' department of the school. Farm Mechanics had been a very early initiative by Sellars who had realised there was a need to provide an opportunity for boys from rural families to stay at school longer, while at the same time giving them the necessary skills they would need when they returned home to family properties. In 1962 the school opened the McCook Science Centre to the East of the main classroom block. It was named in honour of the first chairman of the Grammar School council, the Rev. McCook, who in 1928 was largely instrumental in the school being purchased by the church. During the mid 1960s, the federal government offered grants for Science based building projects and the school applied for funding to extend the original Science block. Shortly after a four-faced clock was installed in the tower of the main administration building and it became a recognizable landmark for the school.

In 1966 the school celebrated its Centenary. An extensive programme of activities underpinned the event and an appeal was launched for a new Refectory Block to commemorate this important anniversary. The building, the Centenary Dining Hall was dedicated in March the following year. Also in 1966 the school purchased the rural property "Springdale" in Kaitlers Road, Lavington. It was to provide training for boys entering the school's newly established Rural Training Course. At that time the new course was the only one provided in New South Wales by a school that was not an agriculturally based educational institution. The property was sold in 1970.

Sellars had received an O.B.E. (Community Service Award) in 1964 for his contribution to education, Rotary, the war effort and the general community. While not as long serving as G. B. Wilson (forty years) Sellars was headmaster until his retirement in 1968, a span of thirty years. During that time he had taken the school from strength to strength. An initial enrolment of some 40 boys in 1938 had risen to more than 400 with the school property now covering 11 hectares. A new Headmaster, Anthony Rae had been appointed in 1969, however the school was experiencing financial challenges through its continual building and development programme and enrolments were declining. The Educational Trust of the Presbyterian Church, that over the years had assisted the school in its development initiatives, urged caution and discouraged the school from undertaking any further liabilities.

During the next two years Albury Grammar School contemplated its future. In the latter part of the decade the general difficult economic circumstances of the times placed additional financial pressure on the school.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Albury Ladies' College, Glenair and Springfield. Jessie Heath, a former student of Rev. Masters was known to have conducted a private school between 1898 and 1905, mainly for kindergarten and primary school pupils, at 'Springfield', her family home, an elegant two-storied Victorian house still on its original site in Macauley Street. She closed the school in 1905 and left Albury.

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The following year ill health forced the Grammar School headmaster, Wilson to take six months sick leave. Mr Douglas Howard, who had served as headmaster at Hawthorn Grammar School in Melbourne ran the school in his absence and following Wilson's return remained in Albury. In conjunction with the then minister of St. David's Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James Jackson, Howard, assisted by his two sisters, opened and conducted, the 'Albury Ladies College' at the 'Springfield' property. There was another girls' school in Albury from about the 1890s. Called 'Glenair' it was located at 'Avoncourt' a large house in Olive Street, believed to have once been the home of Samuel Mudge, the Albury Town Clerk. 'Glenair' was owned and run for several years by the Misses Coxon-Young who in 1894 sold it and left Albury to run a girls' school at Mt Gambier in South Australia. The new owner, Mrs Balding, a stalwart of the Albury Methodist Church, was assisted by her daughters, Alice and Nellie Bath. In 1910, after five years away Jessie Heath returned to Albury and purchased 'Glenair' from Mrs. Balding and at the same time acquired the 'Albury Ladies College' from the Howards. Miss Heath then merged both schools and established 'Springfield/Glenair Ladies College', a day and boarding school for girls from primary to secondary level. The school was closed in 1916 due to the ill health and retirement of Miss Heath. There was a hiatus between 1917 and 1925 when there was no private girls' school in Albury. However the Albury Grammar School had flourished successfully as a coeducational school during this period. When 'Springfield' closed, Wilson accepted as pupils, girls who were related to the boys already at the Grammar School. The last of these young women left the Grammar School at the end of 1929 following its sale to the Presbyterian Church.

ROSEHILL/WOODSTOCK

In 1926 Miss Lillian Windridge arrived in Albury and opened 'Rosehill' Girls' School, for day and boarding students. The school was named after a family property near Kyneton in Victoria and was situated at the corner of Crisp and Young Streets on part of the original 'Springfield' property that had been sub-divided following Miss Heath's departure from Albury. Parents in the local and surrounding communities welcomed its establishment and it was soon well patronised. It took girls, (as well as a few small boys in the lower classes,) from Kindergarten to the Leaving Class. As the school flourished, classrooms were added to the site and eventually rooms at the adjacent 'Springfield' property were pressed into service as classrooms. With growing enrolments and crowded facilities in 1934 'Rosehill' moved to a new location on the east side of Kiewa Street, just a few doors north of Wilson Street, to a site now known as 'Kiewa Place'. The new school was situated in a large Edwardian house, set well back on a deep allotment and its front lawns were used for end of year gymnastic and other displays. There was also access to land that ran along the back of adjoining properties that allowed the installation of a basketball court and play areas for the girls. Despite the more spacious surroundings the school was again at over capacity with cramped and inadequate learning and boarding conditions. In 1938 Miss Windridge sold the school to Miss Anna Drennan and retired to Adelaide. Drennan was highly qualified with a Master of Arts degree from Edinburgh University, and had the experience of running her own schools in both New Zealand and Adelaide and had been acting Headmistress at two of Sydney's larger girls' schools. With the overcrowding staff and senior girls were billeted in a nearby property and boarding conditions and facilities were extremely poor; Drennan was threatened with closure if these were not improved and had no option but to seek bigger premises. She acquired the lease of the old Griffith family home on a spacious site in Schubach Street, East Albury just east of the railway line, covering over seven acres with a tennis court and room to develop. The property was called 'Woodstock' and Drennan adopted the name of the property for the school when she moved it to the new location at the end of Term 2, 1939. The school had a new identity as the Woodstock 'School for Girls'. In 1939 Australia was at war and the land adjacent to the railway line that had originally been designated for playing fields was unceremoniously annexed by the army. The war years were extremely difficult for all schools, and especially so for boarding schools. Rationing and difficulties in recruiting suitable teaching and domestic staff added to the problems they experienced, with Drennan herself having to cover many of the domestic tasks as well as being a classroom teacher and the school's administrator. In 1948, exhausted and in ill health Miss Drennan endeavoured to sell the school to the Presbyterian Church. This move failed and she retired to Sydney. However two public spirited men, Mr A. T. Hall and Mr E. J. Barker, along with Canon Statham, the vicar of St. Matthew's Church, formed a committee of parents that took over the school, renaming it "Woodstock Church of England School for Girls".

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This was only a temporary measure. The Anglican Church hierarchy quickly stepped in and advised against any further unauthorised involvement or commitment by the church.

The arrangement lapsed leaving the school with the real threat of closure by the end of that year. In 1949 some members of that original interim committee held a meeting with the Rev. John Armor of St. David's in the chair. It was also attended by Alex Sellars, headmaster of the Grammar School in an advisory capacity. The decision was taken to purchase the school with the finance being guaranteed by Messrs Hall and Barker. A standing committee then managed the school until December 1950 when it was incorporated as a company and came under the formal administration of a School Council. In the interim period between 1949 and 1950 the Senior Mistress, Mrs Myee Backhaus, newly returned from abroad, carried on the academic administration of the school with the Rev. Armor as acting Principal. Mrs Backhaus, who had remarried in 1952 and become Mrs Cross, was appointed Headmistress and remained in that role until she retired in 1960. In 1950 The Old Collegians Association was formed to include all those girls who attended Glenair, Springfield, Rosehill and Woodstock.

There had been continuing uncertainty about the future of the school. Young husband's who managed the estate had refused to respond positively to the many appeals by the Woodstock Council to either extend the lease or buy the property. So as a preliminary measure in 1954 the Council acquired 37½ acres of land in Union Road, North Albury with the goal to build a new and modern school on a green acres site. Welcome news came in 1958 when the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in New South Wales gave permission for the school to include 'Presbyterian' in its name and the school became Woodstock Presbyterian Girls School. This meant however, that although run independently, the school now came under the scrutiny of the Presbyterian Church in N.S.W.'s Educational Trust. In 1960 Mrs Anna Vroland succeeded Mrs Cross for what was a difficult nine months. Following Vroland's departure the school council appointed Mrs Nancye Donnelly, a longtime member of the school staff to succeed her.

Mrs Donnelly restored order and the morale of the school and oversaw the move to the new site in 1962 which was a momentous year for the school. Mrs Donnelly's term as Head though productive was relatively brief and ceased at the end of 1962. The changes needing to be implemented in preparation for the Wyndham Scheme in 1966/67 with its more complex educational requirements and the introduction of a sixth form, were far-reaching and complicated.

Mrs Nancy Marrows was appointed to succeed Donnelly as Headmistress in 1963.

In addition to the building programme initiated at the new site, transportable buildings had been relocated from East Albury as an interim measure to provide adequate teaching and classroom space. As the school developed these were found to be inadequate and there was constant pressure to keep up with what education authorities stipulated were necessary facilities for a school of that size. A comprehensive and necessary building programme was required to meet the changing educational environment. Already the school's boarding house accommodation was inadequate as girls stayed at school longer because of the Wyndham Scheme. Teaching spaces for subjects such as Music and Science needed upgrading and enlarging and the provision of private accommodation for the headmistress had to be put on hold as other priorities were met.

The number of teachers required also increased, with the introduction of the Wyndham Scheme. This was made more challenging due to the general lack of availability or the reluctance of qualified staff to live in a regional area.

Until 1964 it had been necessary to go to the Grammar School with the request for assistance with senior teaching staff and facilities. With ongoing financial pressure the school struggled to keep up with the demands for facilities that would ensure its continuing registration. With only limited success in fund-raising, its saving grace was the steady rate of student enrolments.

THE SCOTS SCHOOL ALBURY

Despite attempts by both schools to develop a better long-term economic situation, the Church's Educational Trust suggested that they consider the option of merging.



Woodstock 1960s Photograph Courtesy: Scots School Archives

THE ORIGINS OF THE SCOTS SCHOOL ALBURY BY NOELLE OKE, M.A.

In the short term there could be no financial assistance through the Trust which was coping with similar problems in some of its other Presbyterian schools. The ultimate solution it suggested was to combine both schools.

After much discussion during 1971 that included representatives of the Church, both school councils, heads of both schools and with Ross McKenzie back again this time as an advisor and consultant, a decision was ultimately taken to merge. Anthony Rae declined the role as the first principal of the new school and left to become headmaster of Newington College, a Sydney boys' school. The Council did not offer Nancy Marrows, headmistress of 'Woodstock' the opportunity to lead the new school and she subsequently also announced her decision to leave.

It was not until quite late in 1971 that staff, parents and pupils of both schools were formally informed of the decision to combine the schools. The lack of communication during the negotiations and the suddenness of the announcement of the decision caught most by surprise and there was an atmosphere of uncertainty and some resentment. Alan Jones, who had been the Grammar School's Deputy Headmaster, was appointed as the new school's Principal and Jean Myers, Woodstock's Deputy Headmistress, who had only that year arrived from Queensland, was appointed senior mistress. At the commencement of the school year in 1972 the new coeducational school opened on the former Grammar School campus in Perry Street. It was named 'The Scots School Albury' thus removing all obvious links with its two founding schools. However it took as its badge the crest of the Grammar School and the motto of 'Woodstock' school, 'Fide et Literis', Faith and Learning and its students continued to wear the same uniforms. For a short while the girls who were boarding students at 'Woodstock' remained on the old Union Road site, being transported to Perry Street for classes each day. Eventually they too moved to join the rest of the school on the Perry Street campus. Following the merger the Junior School had been established as a separate entity on the old 'Woodstock' site, as was the new Pre-school in 1973. The next six years were difficult ones for the new school. What was saved in staffing was offset by the demands of providing the necessary facilities for a coeducational school. Attempts to sell the Woodstock property, the result of which would have provided a welcome financial buffer, dragged on for several years. During this period enrolments at all independent schools had been declining and this was not helped at Scots by the unease about the merger. At the conclusion of 1977, the principal Mr Jones resigned to take up an appointment in Sydney. In the second term of 1978 a new Principal, Mr. Alistair Todd joined the school from Barker College in Sydney where he had been the Deputy Headmaster. He faced the daunting task of rebuilding what had become a struggling entity. Under Todd's energetic, wise and competent leadership, a development programme initially saw the addition of a 25 metre swimming pool, and the refurbishment both internally and externally of the old Gadsden complex which was renamed the 'Woodstock' building.

The Junior School was returned to the main campus in 1978 with the Pre-school joining it at the beginning of 1979. Both took up residence in the old Gadsden complex, using the original Show Society administration building as the Junior School's administration office. In the early 1980's four Junior School classrooms and a specialist junior library were added.

The completion of several large complementary structures, the Chapel Hall (1989), the Information and Technology Centre (1991) and the Cultural Centre (1995) added to the facility of the school. Several smaller building projects, the Luff Pavilion and Stephens Centre and the refurbishment of the original administration building and assembly hall, were complementary to the larger projects.

Upon his retirement at the conclusion of 1998 after twenty years as Principal, Todd was succeeded by Mr. Warren Howlett, who continued to guide the school in its established successful trajectory until he left the school in 2007. During his tenure the school opened the Science Block (2006).

In 2008 the school entered a new era with the appointment of its first female principal, Mrs Heather Norton. During her five years at the school the Sports Centre was established. Mrs Norton was succeeded in 2013 by Ms Peggy Mahy the current principal.

Special thanks to the Commercial Club Albury Ltd for supplying a meeting room for many years and also for their continued support. Please click on the logo to access their website.



THE *UIVER*: A PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY

An exhibition of *Uiver* photographs is to be held from 1 October to 13 November 2016 at the Albury LibraryMuseum.

Over 40 photographs, collected by *Uiver* historian Noel Jackling from various sources over the past few years, are used to tell the story of the Dutch DC-2 airliner *Uiver*, and the role Albury residents played in its rescue in 1934, a fascinating and important event in the city's history. This photographic exhibition charts the history of the

Uiver, from its purchase by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines to its eventual crash landing in the Syrian Desert in Iraq in December 1934, and the 1984 re-enactment flight. The *Uiver* event, and the 1935 visit to the Netherlands of the Albury mayor, Alderman Alfred Waugh, are a significant part of the heritage that we share with the Dutch, starting from the arrival of Willem Janszoon on the west coast of Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, in 1606, and continuing with the arrival of Dirk Hartog at Shark Bay, Western Australia, on 25 October 1616, almost exactly 400 years ago.

Members of the Albury & District Historical Society and their friends and relatives may wish to see the LibraryMuseum's outstanding collection of *Uiver*-related artefacts, currently the subject of nomination for State heritage listing, whilst at the same time viewing this exhibition of historical *Uiver* photographs.



The *Uiver* after making an emergency landing at Albury Racecourse, 1934
Photograph Courtesy: Albury LibraryMuseum Collection

ST PAUL'S COLLEGE HISTORY FAIR

DOUG HUNTER

The St Paul's College History Fair is a concept of the Year 10 History Class addressing the question "Which person or event shaped the Modern World?" Students worked individually or in small groups to select a subject and prepare a presentation arguing the case. Richard Lee, Jan and I attended the grand presentation on 14 September and judged the 21 entries on: historic concept, oral presentation, multi-media, use of sources, most creative presentation and... While the students all did very well, I think the judges, in the 30 minutes they had available, would only rate a 'Could do Better'. This is the second year we have been involved and again we were impressed with the range of topics: from the atomic bomb; a Japanese economist during the Great depression; Women in the swinging 20s; flight; tattooing; vacuum cleaners and duct tape. It leads me to ask how any of us would answer the question, "Which person or event shaped the Modern World?" It might be an idea for an Historical Society meeting in the future!!!

Would any of our readers know whether there were any underground bunkers/air raid shelters on the vacant land at the northern end of the Pioneer Cemetery off Waugh Road??

<https://www.facebook.com/Albury.DHS>

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